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8 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 AKIVA AVIKAIDA ISRAEL,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 S. GILES, et al.,

15 Defendants.
16

No. 2:21-CV-1027-JAM-DMC-P

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

17 Plaintiff, a prisoner proceeding pro se, brings this civil rights action pursuant to
18 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Pending before the Court is Plaintiff's motion, ECF No. 11, for injunctive
19 relief.

20 The legal principles applicable to requests for injunctive relief, such as a
21 temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction, are well established. To prevail, the
22 moving party must show that irreparable injury is likely in the absence of an injunction. See
23 Stormans, Inc. v. Selecky, 586 F.3d 1109, 1127 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing Winter v. Natural Res.
24 Def. Council, Inc., 129 S.Ct. 365 (2008)). To the extent prior Ninth Circuit cases suggest a lesser
25 standard by focusing solely on the possibility of irreparable harm, such cases are "no longer
26 controlling, or even viable." Am. Trucking Ass'ns, Inc. v. City of Los Angeles, 559 F.3d 1046,
27 1052 (9th Cir. 2009). Under Winter, the proper test requires a party to demonstrate: (1) he is
28 likely to succeed on the merits; (2) he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of an

1 injunction; (3) the balance of hardships tips in his favor; and (4) an injunction is in the public
2 interest. See Stormans, 586 F.3d at 1127 (citing Winter, 129 S.Ct. at 374). The court cannot,
3 however, issue an order against individuals who are not parties to the action. See Zenith Radio
4 Corp. v. Hazeltine Research, Inc., 395 U.S. 100, 112 (1969). Moreover, if an inmate is seeking
5 injunctive relief with respect to conditions of confinement, the prisoner's transfer to another
6 prison renders the request for injunctive relief moot, unless there is some evidence of an
7 expectation of being transferred back. See Prieser v. Newkirk, 422 U.S. 395, 402-03 (1975);
8 Johnson v. Moore, 948 F.3d 517, 519 (9th Cir. 1991) (per curiam).

9 Plaintiff seeks a court order to require Defendants to provide him with
10 "meaningful law library access. . . ." ECF No. 11. Pg. 1. The Court finds that injunctive relief is
11 not warranted because Plaintiff cannot show irreparable injury.

12 Based on the foregoing, the undersigned recommends that Plaintiff's motion for
13 injunctive relief, ECF No. 11, be denied.

14 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
15 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within 14 days
16 after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written objections
17 with the Court. Responses to objections shall be filed within 14 days after service of objections.
18 Failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal. See Martinez v.
19 Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

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21 Dated: March 8, 2022


DENNIS M. COTA
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE